

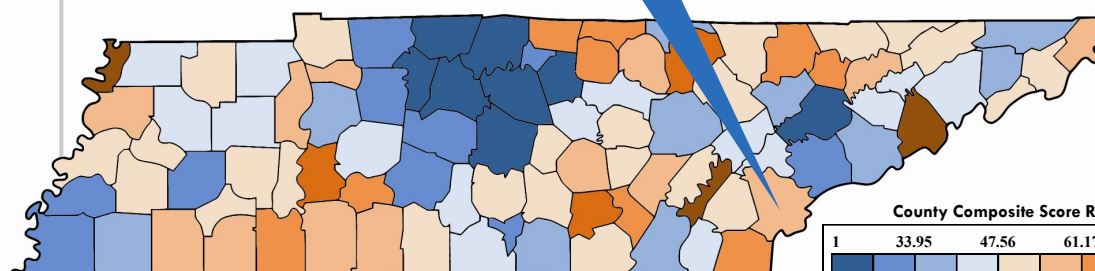
# The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

## SNAPSHOT: MONROE COUNTY

2012

### INSIDE

Overview	Pg 1
Earnings & Employment	Pg 2
Education & Living	Pg 3
About the Council and this Report	Pg 4



County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

Population (2010): <b>38,961</b>	Pop. Density: <b>61/square mile</b>	Seat of Government: <b>Madisonville</b>	Largest City: <b>Sweetwater</b>
----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	---	---------------------------------

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Carter	60	Employment and Earnings Composite	51.60	59 ▲
Stewart	61	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$27,275	52 ▼
Cannon	62	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	78.46%	34 ▲
Coffee	63	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	63.3%	63 ▲
Crockett	64	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	10.3%	70 ▲
Haywood	65	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	36.6%	39 ▲
Marion	66	Economic Autonomy Composite	58.50	76 ▼
Decatur	67	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total†	22.9%	54† ▼
Wayne	68	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	10.4%	74 ▼
Monroe	69	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	75.3%	74 ▼
Benton	70	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.20%	18 ▲
Warren	71	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	17.4%	76 ▼
Bledsoe	72	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	20.5%	55 ▢
Lawrence	73	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	41.6%	29 ▼
Dyer	74	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	81	88 ▼
Overton	75	<b>County Overview:</b> Monroe County women have advanced significantly in overall rankings, strengthened by a rise in workforce participation, increasing presence in managerial positions, and a diminishing wage gap. Monroe women also performed relatively better than their peers in the bottom third of rankings in a variety of indicators, including unemployment and poverty rates—though these have still deteriorated over time and reveal particular hardship for women with children. Monroe has also continued to struggle in academic indicators, with the exception of drop out rates, which compared favorably.		
Hardeman	76			
McNairy	77			
Grainger	78			

Up from 86th

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

\* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

\*\* The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

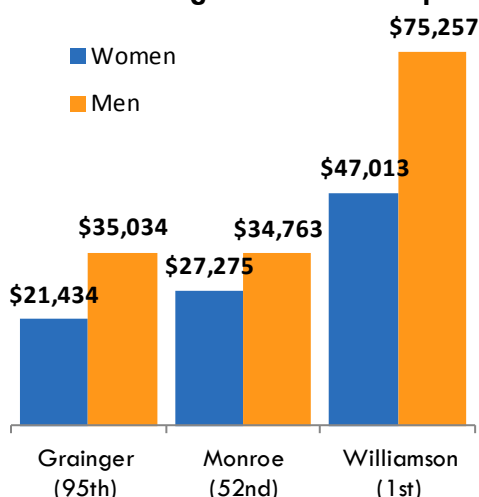
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

# The Status of Women in: Monroe County

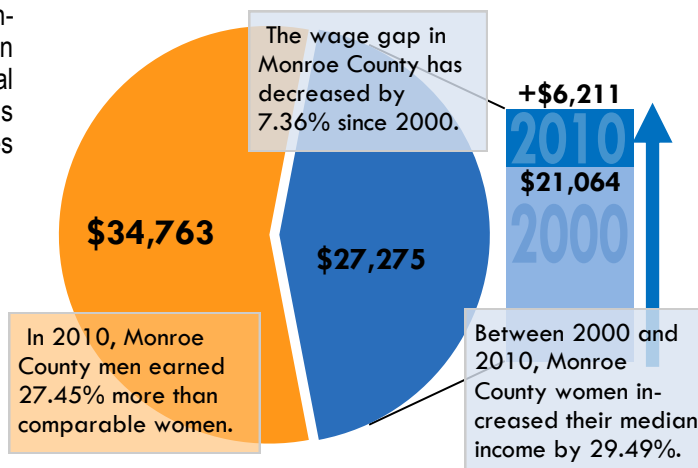
## ▲ Earnings

**M**onroe County women have seen a moderate increase in median income between 2000 and 2010, adding \$6,211, or 29.49 percent, to their earnings. This rise was roughly three percent faster than inflation rates for the period, but fell behind several counties' growth, and Monroe dropped 8 spots in this ranking, to 52nd. During this time, local male wages improved by only 17.3 percent.

### Median Earnings: Counties Compared



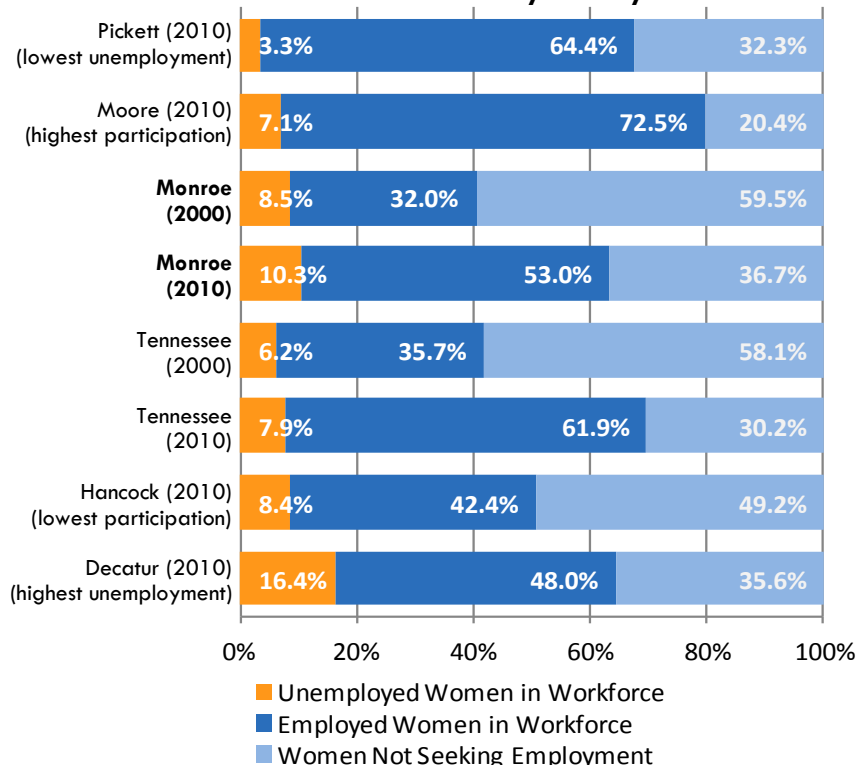
### Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



**Both** men and women in Monroe County lag behind the statewide figures for median income, but following a period of particularly slow growth in male wages, women have gained ground in the disparity between genders. As of 2010, Monroe women had shortened their wage gap by 7.36 percent, resulting in an adjusted shortfall of 78.46 percent. This pushed Monroe up 20 ranks, to 34th, in this indicator, but local women still earn \$7,488 less than local men every year.

## ▲ Employment

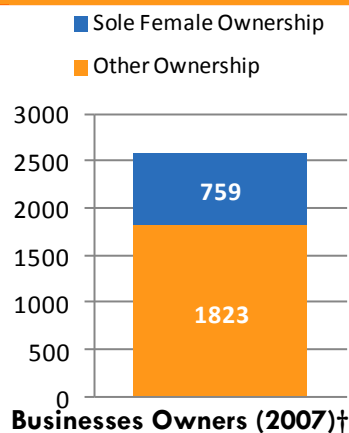
### Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



**Women** in Monroe County have joined the workforce in higher numbers since 2000; reaching a rate of 63.3 percent (ranked 63rd) in 2010 from 67th-ranked 40.5 percent ten years prior. As of 2010, Monroe County women were 6.5 percent less likely to be a part of the labor pool than Tennessee women overall, and fell short of local men in this category by 12 percent. Women with children under six were even more likely to participate, at 79.7 percent.

Likely spurred on by a larger rate of entry into the workforce, unemployment among women increased from 8.5 percent to 10.3 percent between 2000 and 2010. Measuring 2.4 percent higher than the statewide rate, Monroe ranked 70th in this indicator, but improved from 86th. Men were less likely to be unemployed, at 9.6 percent, but women with young children were seeking work at the much higher rate of 18.1 percent.

# The Status of Women in: Monroe County



**Monroe** women have seen a sizeable increase in managerial presence since 2000. Countywide, 12.7 percent more managers are now female, resulting in a substantial improvement in this ranking, from 76th to 39th. This improvement also allowed Monroe to overtake the statewide rate of 36 percent.

Small sampling sizes make it more difficult to predict the rate of female business ownership in Monroe, but projections based on Monroe and regional trends suggest that Monroe likely slipped in this indicator to 22.9 percent. The result is a decrease in rank from 35th to 54th.

## Women At Work

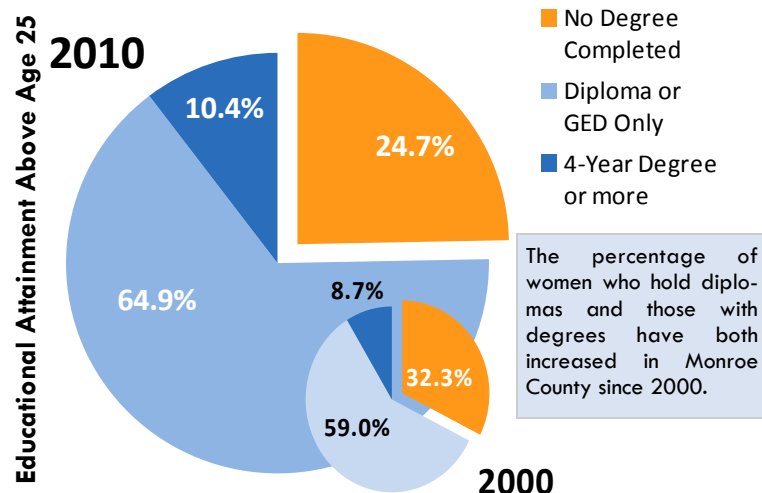
### Business Management

The incidence of female managers in Monroe County grew significantly, from 23.9% to 36.6% between 2000 and 2010.

### Business Ownership†

The percentage of women business owners in Monroe is projected to have fallen from 24.1% to 22.9% between 2000 and 2007.

## Education



**Academic** indicators have improved across the board for Monroe County women since the year 2000, though the county has not kept up with statewide progress in certain indicators.

The number of women holding four year degrees, for example, has increased by 1.7 percent, but fell four places in this category's rankings, to 74th.

The percent of women holding diplomas increased in the county by 7.6 percent, but still trailed behind several counties and also dropped to 74th.

The dropout rate of 0.20 percent in Monroe County performed much better statewide, rising from 53rd to 69th, and comparing favorably to the state rate of 0.61 percent.

## Living

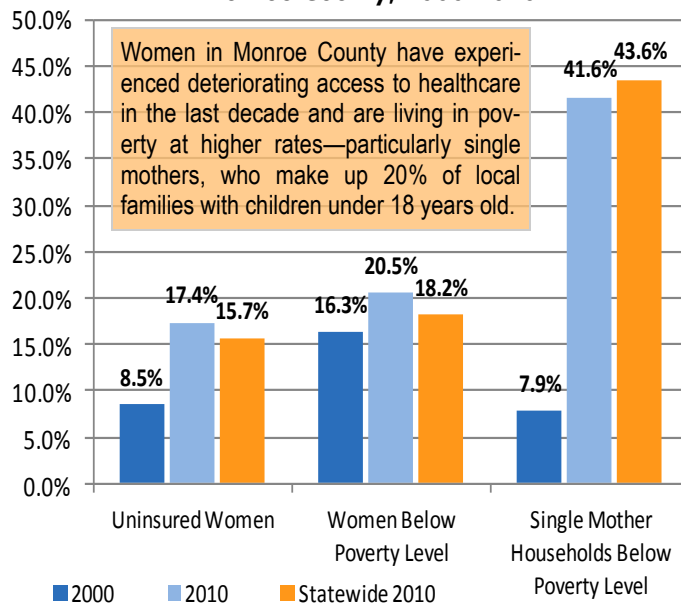
**Women** in Monroe County endured diminishing health care access and sizeable increases in poverty rates between 2000 and 2010.

Of women in the county age 65 and under, over one in six were uninsured in 2010, doubling the rate from 2000. As a result, local women were 1.7 percent less likely to be insured than the average woman in Tennessee, and Monroe fell from 51st to 76th in this indicator.

Overall poverty among women has grown at a slower rate, increasing 4.2 percent between 2000 and 2010. Monroe also outpaced this state rate in 2010, by 2.3 percent, but the county held steady in rankings, at 55th.

Single mothers were much more acutely affected by statewide trends and were more than five times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as in 2000. At a rate of 41.6 percent, single mothers were also more than twice as likely to live in poverty as the average woman in Tennessee or Monroe. Despite this increase, Monroe measured two percent better than the statewide rate in this category, and dropped only three ranks, to 29th, in county comparisons.

## Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Monroe County, 2000-2010



# About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

Research & Authorship by:

William Arth, Senior Research Manager &  
Julia Reynolds-Thompson, Fmr Research Analyst

Visit the Economic Council on Women at [www.tennesseewomen.org](http://www.tennesseewomen.org)

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

\* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

\*\* The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.